

## EDUCATION AND VOCATION.

The Boston school board has established a "vocational bureau," the purpose of which is to ascertain the condition, the needs, the natural tastes, the hopes and plans, of the boys and girls in the grades, in an effort to assist them toward a life work with the least waste of time and effort, says St. Paul Pioneer Press. Records are to be kept of pupils for two or three years before they leave school, showing to what extent their vocational desires change and shift, and to what effect they are likely to make a wise choice of their life work. This is but a first step in a movement that is growing all over the country for the purpose of bringing education into direct alliance with livelihood. If it were absolutely known just what future employment a pupil was best suited for and most cared for, it would be possible to so direct his education as to save waste, both to the pupil and to the school. In England the educational boards are co-operating with labor exchanges and boards of trade in an effort to keep track of pupils after they leave school, and to save them from falling into lines of employment in which the money expended for their education by the state will not be justified.

It is demonstrable that the fair sex pay the heaviest toll, though by proxy, to the sugar refiners. The bonbons and chocolate girls, and her name is legion, causes confectory establishments in outcrop to every block. While candy is one of the chief forms of sugar consumption, all kinds of confections enter into the total and altogether the whirl of sugar as it takes on created and curious forms in the intricate of candy manufacture is the heraldic device of the sweetest creature that ever the sun shone on—the American girl.

A Missouri woman ate 452 nails, 42 screws, 5 bolts, 3 teaspoon handles, 1 nail file, 3 pieces of steel, 5 thimbles, 3 salt-shaker tops, 10 taps for three-eighths-inch bolts, 63 buttons, 102 safety pins, 115 hairpins, 52 carter tacks, 136 common pins, 16 large white-headed pins, 57 needles, 7 broken cutnack hooks, one string of beads four feet long, 79 large beads, loose; 85 small stones and pieces of glass, 7 prune seeds, 54 pieces of metal weighing three ounces, 19 hooks and eyes and a few other odds and ends, and now she is dead. It is advisable to be temperate in all things even in the matter of nails, etc.

United States marine hospital surgeons have had success with a leprous antitoxin which they have used on the patients at the Molokai leper colony in the Hawaiian Islands. They are convinced that hereafter there will be no difficulty in curing the most obstinate cases of the disease. This is an interesting epoch in the world of medicine. Hardly a month goes by without the announcement of important advances in the healing art.

The woodpecker has been substituted for the bald-headed eagle as the ornithological emblem on the official seal of the state of Washington. Washington, having become a fruit growing state, is full of enthusiasm for the bird that works to keep the forests and orchards clear of insects. But what of dignity? If utility is everything, what is to prevent some state from choosing as its emblem a pair of spraying fluid, compounded of soapuds and kerosene?

The rabbit pest in Australia led to the building of a rabbit proof fence, 1,175 miles in length. The contractor who built the fence found water accessible by digging in a region supposed to be absolute desert. Then a chain of wells was established. Now cattle can be driven across the country and a trade is established, and development of huge tracts formerly inaccessible soon will be under way.

Figures from official sources show that during the year ended June 30, 1910, there was an increase of more than one-third in the production of denatured alcohol in the United States. The aggregate for the fiscal year 1910 was 6,078,988 gallons, about equally divided between specially denatured and completely denatured. This was 2,522,565 gallons over the output of the fiscal year 1909.

New England hears that motor driven battleships will make her Dreadnaughts worthless in comparison. And after all the other powers had followed her example in building leviathans. Apparently the safest course in warship construction is to postpone it until the designers are through experimenting. If they never get through, you, at least, will not lose anything by having your battleships declared obsolete before they are launched.

The Frenchman who has proved that it is possible for an expert to coast down to the earth without smashing himself or his machine, from the height of 8,000 feet, has given aviation a bigger boost than most of the record breakers.

England is experimenting with motor-driven battleships. If they are as deadly as motor-driven land conveyances, they ought truly to inspire terror.

## Music in the United States Navy

THE enlisted men in the United States Navy work hard upon occasion and it is consequently only right that they should play hard when those occasions for relaxation and diversion. That they have the ability to play hard as well as to work hard is most apparent to any person who watches the bluejackets during their leisure moments either ashore or ashore, and the best part of it is



AN IMPROMPTU CONCERT

that Jack's pastimes are of the wholesome, healthful sort that refresh him in mind and body as well as amuse him. Music plays a most important part in the lighter side of life in the American navy, both as the accompaniment of the frolics of all kinds and as an entertainer in itself.

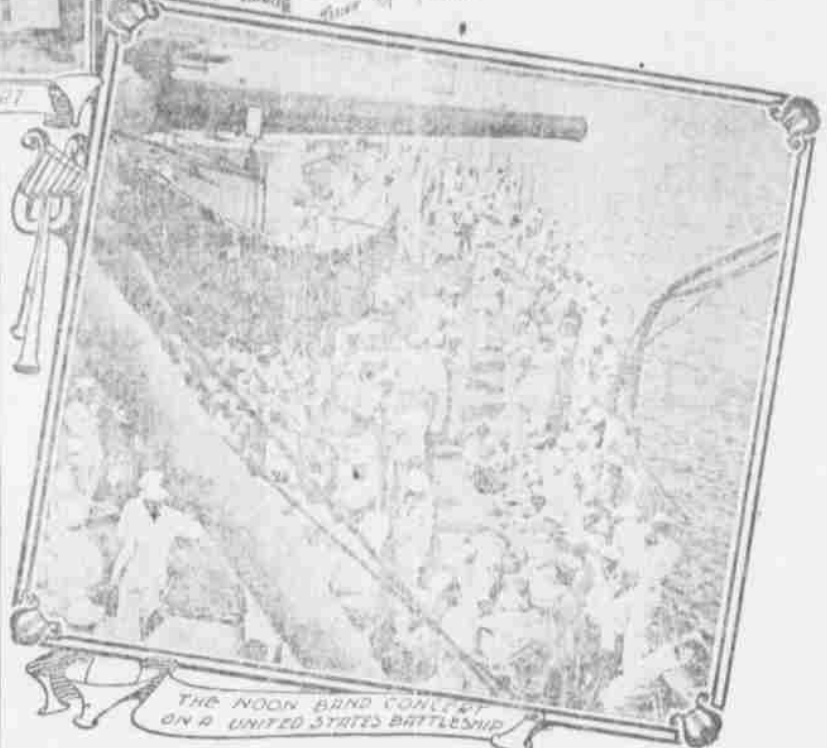
The foremost factor in the musical resources of a U. S. warship is, of course, the ship's band which may number anywhere from a dozen to sixteen pieces and is made up of men regularly enlisted as musicians. The bandmen, perhaps because they devote their entire time to the musical vocation and have ample opportunity for practice are almost invariably skilled musicians and their ensemble work is excellent. Not only do they play on all festive occasions on shipboard and in the parades on shore but their music is also brought into requisition at times to hearten Jack for his work, notably on the occasion of the always arduous chore of "coaling ship." While the bluejackets, hot and grimy, are heaving the fuel aboard, the band is stationed on deck discoursing the liveliest airs to keep their spirits from flagging.

The band also gives daily concerts on board, sometimes several times a day, but probably the one that is enjoyed most by the Jackies is the recital at the noon hour for half an hour following the mid-day meal. The selections are almost always of the most enlivening character—waltzes and two steps—and numbers of the boys dance on deck during this interim. Indeed, there is no more picturesque spectacle in the routine of naval life than that afforded by the tars in their white deck uniforms circling round and round the cleared space on the forward deck, the smooth boards of which make an ideal dancing floor.

The bluejackets have their own mu-



points on one vessel. The seamen, and the officers as well seem to never tire of the concerts made possible by these inventions and they have gone far, in conjunction with moving pictures, to relieve the monotony that was once a disadvantage of life in the navy.



THE NOON BAND CONCERT ON A UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP

sic quite aside from that contributed by the band. As might be expected a floating community of from 500 to 1,000 men includes many musicians and they are seldom loath to display their accomplishments for the benefit of their shipmates. Among the boys, banjos, guitars and mandolins are the favorite instruments but there are a number of violins and other instruments. On some ships the boys have formed glee clubs, whose songs, usually specially composed, are a distinct aid to the program at the minstrel shows and other entertainments held on shipboard from time to time.

After all, however, the greatest enthusiasm aroused by any form of music on shipboard is that evoked by the comparatively new mediums, the phonograph and the player piano. There is scarcely a ship in Uncle Sam's navy that has not its talking machine and player piano and sometimes there are several of the instru-

ments. The money to purchase the talking machines and pianos is raised by subscription or assessment of the ship's company and Jack, with proverbial prodigality always lavishes upon the best instrument obtainable regardless of price. In similar manner funds are raised for the purchase of regular intervals of new supplies of phonograph records and player piano rolls but oftentimes the bluejackets will make individual purchases on their own hook and donate the new acquisitions to the ship. Especially is this the case with phonograph records and the haste manifested by the boys embraces everything from grand opera by world famous singers to the latest topical songs by vaudeville favorites. The ships of the navy also have an "exchange" system whereby records and films, alike to moving picture films, are exchanged in order to give the men on each vessel the widest possible variety.

## The American Home

WILLIAM A. RADFORD  
Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 124 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

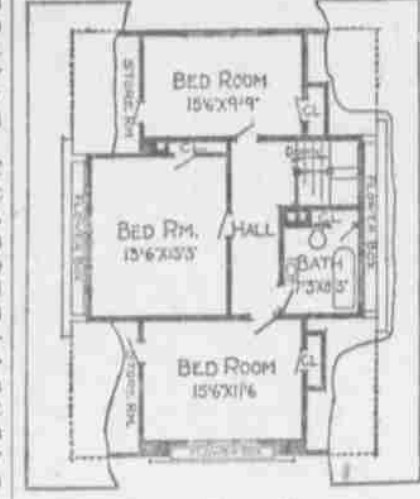
To one who desires a very artistic and attractive house, yet one of simple and unpretentious appearance, the design illustrated herewith will appeal strongly. It would be hard to design a more home-like appearing cottage. It possesses all the elements at their best which have made present-day American home architecture world famous.

It is a story and a half cottage of almost square outline, being 30 feet in width and 40 feet 6 inches long. The feature which one notices first is the porch recessed back under the main roof. In fact, part of the second floor is over this porch. With this kind of an arrangement there is nothing to disturb the unity of the architectural composition. The porch is an intimate part of the structure, not something merely "tacked on" as seems so often to be the case. A heavy double pillar at the corner supports the roof.

This cottage is designed in the spirit of the Swiss chalets. The low, simple roof with wide extending cornice, the second story projecting slightly beyond the first, the supporting brackets and exposed rafters are all characteristic of this style. The outside finish is also in harmony with it and presents an extremely artistic

ment in this case is most successful in this regard.

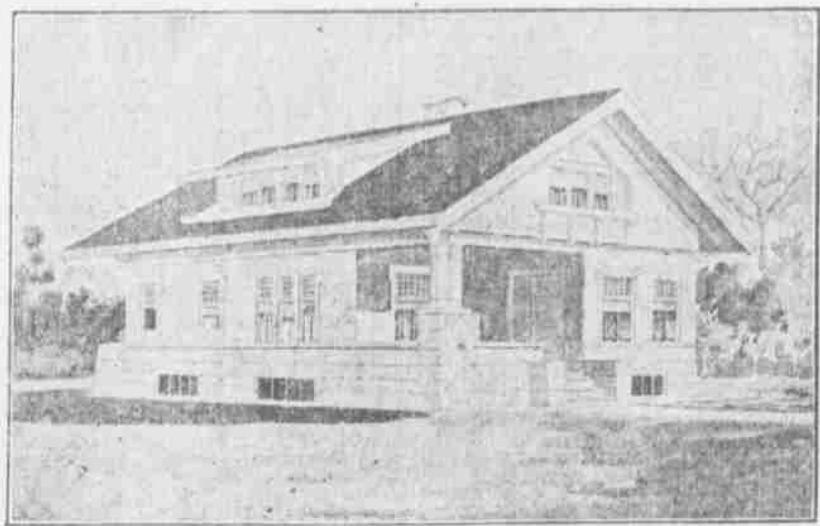
From this hall the stairway goes up to the second floor. It is rather surprising to find three such large, well-lighted rooms on the second floor of a small story-and-a-half cottage of this design. By the addition of a low, broad dormer window on the side a large bedroom in the middle is nicely lighted. A similar gable on the other side lights the stair hall and bath.



Second Floor Plan.

room. The two other bedrooms are located one in each of the gable ends.

A very artistic touch is gained in the flower boxes outside of all the windows on the second floor. The artistic possibilities of these boxes filled with brightly colored flowers and



appearance. Rough cypress boards 12 inches wide and separated by horizontal battens extend from the grade to the lower window sills, forming a foundation course. Above, ordinary bevel siding is used up to the cornice line, where the heavy support beams are exposed to view. The bevel siding is continued again in the gable ends, or shingles may be used there if desired.

A beautiful effect is had with this bungalow by applying dark brown concrete stain to both rough boards and siding and trimming with yellow paint. This trimming color might be

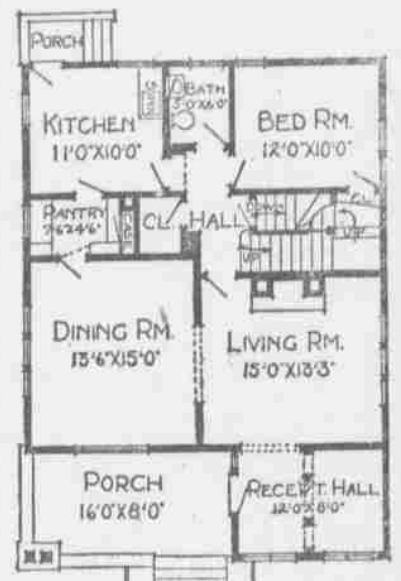
green leafed plants may easily be imagined.

This house should be finished with plain sawed red oak on the first floor, using the square corner mitered style moldings with natural wood stains. The second floor would be well finished in birch, using mahogany and white enamel for the color scheme. The estimated cost of this seven-room story and a half cottage, using high grade materials and with cemented basement under the entire structure, is about \$2,000.

## It Got Away.

It was a big fish, but it got away. Perhaps it would be better to say that the fishermen got away. The fish was a shark, thirty feet long, and it almost pulled the fishing schooner, Albert Willard, on a dangerous shoal.

The boat was near George's Bank, off the New England shore, when the shark came alongside. Capt. Frank Dougherty ordered his men to throw harpoons into the shark's back, and they did so. They threw five harpoons and an icepick, and all held fast. The shark started off at a great rate, dragging the heavy schooner at the ends of the harpoon lines as if it were a toy boat. After a two-hours fight with the "sea lawyer" the schooner was in danger of being drawn on a shoal, and so the lines were cut and the shark allowed to go. He took the harpoons and the icepick with him, and the crew of the Albert Willard had to chop ice with a hatchet.



First Floor Plan.

applied to all the window and door casings, to the cornice, the brackets, etc., or it could be confined to the window sash alone. In either case, moss green stain for the shingled roof would be very appropriate and attractive.

The interior of this dwelling makes good the promise of the exterior. You would expect to find such a compact, appearing little cottage as this to be the scene of coziness within; and so it is in this case.

Opening from the end of the porch is a reception hall quite different from the ordinary. It is 15 by 8 feet in size and is partially divided through the middle by an attractive square arched opening with two wood columns. This gives a certain privacy to the part of this room away from the entrance door, shutting it off quite effectively from the living room.

The living room is 15 feet by 13 feet 3 inches in size. The broad eased opening connects it on the left with the dining room of almost exactly the same dimensions. These two rooms are naturally used together and will be found to be very comfortable and homelike. Directly back of the dining room is the kitchen, connecting with it by means of the butler's pantry.

A door off the living room opens into a small rear hall. A bedroom of good size opens from this, as does also the bathroom and a large clothes closet.

A bedroom on the first floor is always a great convenience and is a feature very much to be desired, providing it can be secured without obtruding in any way onto the rest of the first floor rooms. The arrange-

## Diary Told of Deaths.

A grim diary was revealed to searchers amongst the ruins of Messina, who have brought to light the bodies of five people, members of one family, named Arrigo. Beside them was a diary, which tells how the unfortunate individuals spent 50 days after the earthquake entombed amongst the ruins of their home. They lived on salt bread and dried fish, which they found in the larder, washing the unpalatable meals down with wine, which they were also fortunate enough to find. The writer of the diary, a son of the family, who was a college student, outlived the others, and the diary closes with phrases which show that at length he had to lay aside his writing and await the end with what fortitude he could muster.

## The Ready Informer.

Booth Tarkington, the novelist, was being driven with a party of friends through the Yellowstone park by an old Irishman. They passed a drainage ditch which was carried across the road by means of a square, wooden, boxlike pipe, known technically as a flume.

Tarkington could not recall at the moment the word "flume," and he asked the Irishman what the boxlike pipe was.

"That," said the driver. "Why, sor, that's a fish trap."

## Provisional.

Mother—Why should we make Willie a doctor when there are so many new doctors every year?

Father—But think of all the new ailments!—Meggendorfer Diasteter.



## HIS HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Et.ingham, N. H., Mar. 5, and Apr. 11, '09."

Fit for Tat.  
Lloyd C. Griscom, in an interview in New York, said of party dissensions.

"They are animated by a nasty spirit, a fit-for-tat spirit; and they go from bad to worse."

"It's like the case of the engaged couple at the seaside dance. The young man, a little jealous, said coldly to his fiancée at supper:

"Let me see—was it you I kissed in the conservatory?"

"About what time?" the young girl answered, with a little laugh."

Who Scratched the Bathtub?  
Nice, porcelain bathtub, too; and all the folks thought it was just lovely. But somebody was washing it out and used common laundry soap—the yellow kind with rosin and strong caustic in it—and away went the enamel and the finish. (If that kind of soap will harm porcelain enamel, what won't it do to clothes?) "Easy Soap," the pure, white, antiseptic, five-cents-a-cake kind, will not harm anything but dirt. Try two cakes and get your money back if it isn't as represented.

"Thank You's."  
The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

There must be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost.

"Why are you giving thanks? They took \$10,000 from you in Wall Street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with \$20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Like the Other Kind.  
It was in a "down east" village that the young man met his sweetheart, a charming country beauty. When he returned to the city he sent her a jar of cold cream to keep her cheeks as fresh as the budding rose.

On his next visit he asked her how she liked his little gift.

"The taste was very nice," she said, with a rather sickly smile, "but I think that I like the other kind of cream best, dear."—Lippincott's.

## Prudent Bridegroom.

"The uncertainties of life in New York are reflected in wedding rings," said the jeweler. "Of all the wedding rings I have sold this season more than half were brought back after the ceremony to have the date put on. The rest of the inscription was engraved when the ring was purchased, but in order that the date might be correct it was cautiously omitted until after the knot was tied."

## Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

## An Admission.

Fred—I proposed to Miss Dingley last night.

Joe—Don't believe I know her. Is she well off?

Fred—Yes, I guess so. She refused me.

## DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS.

Seventeen Years the Standard. Prescribed and recommended for Women's Ailments. A scientifically prepared remedy, of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all Drug Stores.

Force of Habit Too Strong. Diner—How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out?

Waiter (confidentially)—Our new manager used to be an editor.

Dr. Pierce's Peppets, small, sugared, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

A critic is a man who by the light of his own experience explains to others why they, too, have failed.

Fresh supply Mrs. Austin's Famous Pancake Flour. Now at your grocers.

The future and the past are near relations to the present.

Life is a grind, but the world is full of cranks.

## The World's Greatest Oil Well

SITUATED two miles north of Maricopa, in Kern county, California, in what is known as the Kern River oil field, there is the greatest oil well known to the world. It is known as Lakeview No. 1. For some months it has been spouting forth a daily average of 50,000 barrels of oil, worth 65 cents a barrel where it gushes from the earth.

This extraordinary well has an interesting history. Its sinking was begun in the summer of 1909, and by October a depth of nearly 2,200 feet had been reached. At that point the drill encountered an enormous pressure, which forced earth, gravel, and rock upward in the hole for a distance of several feet. New wells are often filled in that way, the matter forced upward in the tube being so loose that it can be removed with a bailer. In the present case, however, the well was packed so tightly that redrilling was necessary.

Sometimes the drillers would gain on the pressure in the earth; at other times they would lose. The result was that in five months, or to March 15, 1910, the net increase in depth of the hole was only 50 feet. The well had been sunk into an oil sand, but it was believed that by going to a greater depth the chance of securing a large flow of oil would be increased. Finally, however, when five months' work had been gained no greater result than had been obtained in a single day under ordinary circumstances, the directors of the company owning the Lakeview well decided that it would be unwise to try to drill farther. The local superintendent, accordingly, was instructed to stop drilling and to permit the well to begin producing at the depth reached.

Oil Came With a Roar.  
When the message was delivered,

the well was spouting oil at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day. This was on March 15. In 24 hours the flow increased to 20,000 barrels daily, and in a week the average output was 40,000. In another week the average yield rose to 50,000 barrels, varying usually from 45,000 to 54,000. Occasionally, for a few hours, the well produced at the rate of 90,000 barrels a day. This enormous production followed the ejection of rock and shell from the tube, these having formed obstructions that temporarily checked the flow.

The oil came from the earth with a roar like that of a great conflagration. Forced by tremendous pressure, it shot as high as 350 feet into the air, the black, smoky-looking column being visible miles away. It was scattered in spray for a long distance around the well, making it impossible to continue operations on adjacent properties, owing to the danger of fire.

A hundred-barrel well is a good one, and a well that yielded 2,000 barrels daily had been regarded as a phenomenon. Such a gusher as the Lakeview was beyond all previous calculations, and the problem of saving and storing its enormous output was no easy one. The tanks that had been provided were like infantile clothing for a giant. As many men and teams as could be secured at double rates of pay were put to work, night and day, building earthen reservoirs.

Finally, a dam was thrown across a canyon a mile from the well, and a million-barrel reservoir formed. Fortunately a pipe line just completed between the interior oil fields and tidewater passes near the well, and soon oil was running through it to tank steamers.

Controlling the Output.  
In the meantime there was another problem, that of controlling the flow of the well, so that more of the out-

put might be saved—for much was being lost by scattering and by evaporation and percolation—and to be moved the danger to adjacent property. The tubing or casing that is put down from top to bottom of an oil well can ordinarily be capped by the use of valves at the top of the well, but with the Lakeview that was impossible. There was no practical method of applying weights or force sufficient to restrain the great pressure coming up from the depths of the earth; and had it been possible to do so, the destruction of the casing and the ruin of the well would probably have resulted.

Such a problem had never been presented to oil men before. But, after many efforts, it was solved, and the solution seemed as simple as it was efficient.

Working in a shower of oil, a large number of men built rapidly around the top of the well a huge bank, which was buttressed with stones and with sacks of sand and earth. This tank filled quickly with oil, into which the stream of petroleum from the well was shot. With all its speed and force, the outflow could make its way but a few feet above the springy mass of impounded oil.

Thus the monster was fettered. The conquered pressure now expended its final energy in hissing and whirling, making the oil tank boil like some huge cauldron. A small river of oil flows as gently as a brook from the well to the reservoirs.

At first it was impossible to approach the well nearer than a mile without being spattered with oil. People who traveled from all parts of the state to see the gusher watched it from adjacent hills. Now visitors can go within a few feet of the well. They are watched constantly by more than a score of guards, whose principal business it is to see that there are no lighted cigars or matches that might start a conflagration.

be deprived of her share of the family estate.

Public opinion is still so strongly opposed to the education of women that it will be a long time before they are fitted to take their share in their country's work, and many women are so ignorant that they hardly read their misdeeds or write their names.

A New York policeman shot at a mad dog and hit a nine-year-old boy. Again we ask—Why is a pistol?

## Spanish Women Do No Work

The vast majority of Spanish women still believe that it is degrading for a lady to take up any work for which she is paid. Therefore, if they do not marry they either enter a convent or live with a member of the family, and they do not at all mind being dependent on the charity of friends or relatives.

Though marriages are often arranged without the consent of the

bride-elect, law or custom gives the Spanish woman the power of appeal to a magistrate if she wishes to escape from a union which is distasteful to her, says the Queen.

The magistrate may take her from her father's home until she is of age, while if she determines to marry a man of whom her parents disapprove she may also place herself under the protection of the law and she cannot